



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/164
25 April 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Item 114 (a) of the
preliminary list*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Letter dated 25 April 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you, in your capacity as depositary of international treaties, concerning the letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations of 18 April 1995 addressed to you (A/50/160) and, upon instructions of my Government, have the honour to state the following.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its strong objection to Croatia's attempts to challenge the status of Yugoslavia as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The request of Croatia is unfounded since it is not based on the relevant rules of international law. It can only be construed as an attempt to politicize the work of the United Nations and the Human Rights Committee.

The membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations and its status as a State party to international treaties were not affected by the adoption of Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1. In the opinion of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs dated 30 September 1992 (A/47/485), it was stated, inter alia, that General Assembly resolution 47/1 "neither terminates nor suspends Yugoslavia's membership in the Organization". According to another opinion of the Legal Office of the Secretariat of the United Nations, dated 16 November 1993, the status of Yugoslavia as a party to treaties was not affected by the adoption of resolution 47/1.

* A/50/50.



The opinions of the Arbitration Commission cannot be invoked in this case since the Commission was merely an advisory body of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and its decisions did not have binding character. Moreover, the Commission was not established in accordance with the norms of international law relating to arbitration and it exceeded the mandate given to it by the parties to the dispute, thus rendering its opinions untenable from the legal point of view.

The representative of Croatia claims that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia "must act as other successor States of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have done - notify the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of international treaties, of their intention to be considered a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by virtue of succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia".

It is entirely appropriate for Croatia, as a new State, to notify the Secretary-General of its intention to be considered a State party to international treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. On the other hand, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not a new State. In the declaration of its Assembly of 27 April 1992 (S/23877, annex), it was clearly stated that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would continue the State, international, legal and political personality of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and honour all international commitments undertaken by that State, including those arising from international human rights instruments. Since the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had become a State party to the Covenant on 2 June 1971, it follows that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains a State party to the Covenant. Such a position was unequivocally supported by the rules of international customary law as codified in the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in respect of Treaties.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 114 (a) of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



General Assembly
Security Council

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A/50/165
S/1995/336
27 April 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 26 April 1995 from the representatives
of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation,
Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint statement on Tajikistan made on 20 April 1995 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 81 of the preliminary list, and also of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Kazakhstan to
the United Nations

(Signed) S. LAVROV
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to the United Nations

(Signed) L. KAYUMOV
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Tajikistan to
the United Nations

(Signed) F. TESHABAEV
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Uzbekistan to the
United Nations

(Signed) A. AITMATOV
Acting Permanent Representative of the
Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations

* A/50/50.

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ANNEX

Joint Statement on Tajikistan made on 20 April 1995 by the
Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan,
the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the
Republic of Uzbekistan and the Deputy Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

At a meeting in Moscow on 20 April 1995, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic discussed the development of the situation in Tajikistan and on the Tajik-Afghan section of the Commonwealth border since their previous meeting in Moscow on 26 January 1995 and exchanged views on the prospects for settling the Tajik conflict.

The participants in the meeting expressed profound concern at the situation of the Tajik-Afghan border, where attacks by Tajik opposition fighters against border outposts and posts recently have become more frequent and have assumed a particularly bold and provocative character. They underscored their countries' readiness to continue active joint measures to protect and defend the Tajik-Afghan section of the Commonwealth border in accordance with the decisions taken by the heads of the member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

At the same time, the participants reaffirmed their strong conviction that the conflict in Tajikistan could be resolved only by means of political dialogue and national reconciliation on the basis of mutual concessions and compromises. The democratization of all public life and laying the foundations of a market economy are important in order to stabilize the domestic political situation in the country.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan called upon the Tajik parties to step up the negotiation process under the auspices of the United Nations and stressed their readiness to promote, through practical steps, progress in that process.

The leaders of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs advocated the speedy holding in Moscow of the next, fourth, round of inter-Tajik talks, at which the fundamental questions of a political settlement must be discussed in a constructive spirit in accordance with the agenda for the talks agreed upon earlier by the parties.

The participants in the meeting noted the importance of the statement made by the heads of State of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan in Chimkent on 14 April 1995. The proposal to hold the next round of inter-Tajik talks at the highest level between the Government of Tajikistan and the opposition in Alma Ata was supported in particular.

It was noted that the ideas expressed by the Tajik parties concerning a mechanism for achieving reconciliation are creating, in spite of substantial

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differences in the approaches, the basis for concrete work to resolve these questions during the talks. The negotiation process itself must become more regular and eventually evolve into an ongoing dialogue.

The leaders of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs consider that the observance of the cease-fire by the parties is an essential prerequisite for continuing the negotiation process under United Nations auspices. In this connection, they welcomed the decision by the Government of Tajikistan not to make the Agreement on a Provisional Cease-Fire and the Cessation of Other Hostilities subject to a time-limit and called upon the opposition leaders to follow that example.

Having noted the positive importance of the Agreement in order to hold the armed confrontation in check, the participants in the meeting at the same time advocated more effective work on the part of the Joint Commission and improving the mechanism for monitoring observance of the cease-fire with the participation of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) and called upon the opposition not to recall their representatives from the Commission and to cooperate constructively within its framework.

The participants in the meeting emphasized the important role of the CIS Collective Peace-keeping Forces, whose presence in Tajikistan is not only preventing a widening of the conflict but is also stabilizing the situation in the country and helping to establish an inter-Tajik dialogue.

The leaders of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan confirmed the readiness of their countries to continue their participation in the Collective Peace-keeping Forces. At the same time, they called upon the Government of Tajikistan to speed up the process of establishing its own armed forces and border troops with the gradual placing of the basic sections of the Tajik-Afghan border under their complete control.

The participants in the meeting called upon the world community to give greater attention to the questions of peace-keeping in Tajikistan and help more actively to eliminate that dangerous hotbed of international tension. In this context, they confirmed their commitment to continuing the activities of UNMOT, increasing its numerical strength and establishing close coordination between it and the CIS Collective Peace-keeping Forces. The participants stressed in particular the importance of the appeal made by the five Commonwealth States in the United Nations on 10 February 1995 calling for the deployment of full-scale United Nations peace-keeping operations in Tajikistan.

The leaders of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs highly commended the cooperation by the five Commonwealth countries aimed at bringing about a political settlement of the Tajik conflict and confirmed their determination to pursue actively that cooperation.



General Assembly

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27 April 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Item 70 of the preliminary list*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 27 April 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the statement of the Croatian representative to the United Nations at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 19 April 1995 and, upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

The representative of the Republic of Croatia has this time again abused a very important international conference to spread false and malicious accusations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On this occasion, however, its representative went even further with his ill-intentioned and absurd allegations.

Since the problems of the nuclear threat still existing in the world are of the highest concern for all countries, the Croatian representative focused the attention of the Conference on the alleged threat posed by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the aim to disguise the real threat to peace and security in the region.

It is precisely Croatia that provoked the war in the area by its forcible and unconstitutional secession from the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This fact remains, despite all steady efforts of Croatia and some other countries to put the blame on the others.

As far as the status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the non-proliferation Treaty is concerned, it should be recalled that, in the declaration adopted by its Assembly in April 1992, it was clearly stated that

* A/50/50.

the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would continue to fulfil all the rights conferred to, and obligations assumed by, the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international relations, including participation in international treaties ratified or acceded to by Yugoslavia.

As a State party to the non-proliferation Treaty, throughout its validity, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has demonstrated its firm commitment to the maintenance of international peace and security through general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, as well as the broadening of cooperation in the use of nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fully cooperates with the International Atomic Energy Agency in that respect.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 70 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



General Assembly

Distr.
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A/50/167
28 April 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Fiftieth session
Item 36 of the preliminary list*

COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Letter dated 27 April 1995 from the representatives of Armenia,
Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the
Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan,
Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit the text of a message to the peoples of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the world community in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the victory over fascism, adopted by the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States at their meeting at Alma Ata on 10 February 1995 (see annex).

We shall be grateful if you would have the text of the Declaration circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 36 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) A. ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative of
Armenia to the United Nations

(Signed) E. Kouliev
Permanent Representative of
Azerbaijan to the United Nations

(Signed) A. SYCHOU
Permanent Representative of
Belarus to the United Nations

(Signed) P. CHKHEIDZE
Permanent Representative of
Georgia to the United Nations

(Signed) A. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Permanent Representative of
Kazakhstan to the United Nations

(Signed) A. AITMATOV
Acting Permanent Representative of
Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations

* A/50/50.



(Signed) T. PANTIRU
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Moldova to the
United Nations

(Signed) L. KAYUMOV
Permanent Representative of
Tajikistan to the United Nations

(Signed) A. ZLENKO
Permanent Representative of
Ukraine to the United Nations

(Signed) S. LAVROV
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation to the
United Nations

(Signed) A. ATAeva
Permanent Representative of
Turkmenistan to the United Nations

(Signed) F. TESHABAEV
Permanent Representative of
Uzbekistan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message to the peoples of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and to the world community in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the victory over fascism

The Heads of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States addressed themselves to the peoples of their countries and to the world community in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the great victory over fascism.

9 May 1945 will go down in the history of mankind as the most memorable and most significant date in the twentieth century - the day of the triumph of good and freedom, the day on which peoples were finally freed from the threat of fascist enslavement. The heroism of the Soviet army and of partisans and of members of underground movements, the persistent and self-sacrificing labour of our peoples in the rear, and the selfless courage, steadfastness and brotherhood of our peoples - these are what lay behind that great victory.

An important contribution to the fight against fascism was made by the Allied troops, by the anti-Fascist movements and by the efforts of the peoples of all countries in the anti-Hitler coalition.

The victory was a most striking example of the overwhelming strength of the collective spirit, the self-sacrifice of peoples and the individual heroism of those who rose up in defence of their right to freedom and human dignity, and of the ability of peoples throughout the world to unite in the face of a mortal danger.

The victory demonstrated the possibility of and the need for interaction among members of the world community in guaranteeing international security and preventing a new world war.

We shall never forget the enormous sacrifices made in the name of peace, freedom and democracy. On behalf of our compatriots, we appeal to the countries of the State members of the Commonwealth and to the world community to honour the memory of the fallen, carefully preserving the tangible expressions of it and giving their due to those still alive who played a part in the victory.

With a view to strengthening universal peace, we solemnly reaffirm the firm resolve of our peoples to bring about greater comprehensive cooperation both within the Commonwealth of Independent States and with all countries in the name of peace and prosperity.

We call upon all to redouble their efforts to prevent new threats to peaceful existence on our planet and eliminate existing and prevent possible conflicts, the tragic development of which might pose a challenge to the ideals of humanity and progress and bears within it the danger of new grief, destruction, and bloodshed.

Aware of our sacred duty to the fallen and living heroes of the great victory, we appeal to all peoples of the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and to the world community to unite their efforts and will in order to save succeeding generations from the horrors and scourge of new wars.



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~~S/1995/341~~
28 April 1995

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Items 42, 44, 84, 85 and 149 of
the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 28 April 1995 from the Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have been instructed to bring the following to your immediate attention.

The Israeli Government has taken a dangerous and destructive step as part of its overall illegal practices and policies in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. Yesterday, the Government declared confiscation orders of 53 hectares of Palestinian land within the area of illegally annexed East Jerusalem. Thirty-three hectares are near Beit Hanina and the other 20 hectares are located near Beit Safafa. The Government also declared that the land would be appropriated to build further illegal Israeli settlements.

Such an action flagrantly violates international humanitarian law and relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed on 13 September 1993 by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

* A/50/50.



The General Assembly and the Security Council have repeatedly confirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem. Both bodies also repeatedly affirmed that Israeli measures and actions which aim to alter the status of Jerusalem are null and void and called upon Israel to rescind all such measures and to refrain from taking any such steps in the future.

In the Declaration of Principles, the two parties agreed that permanent status negotiations on remaining issues, including Jerusalem, would commence as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of the third year of the interim period. This recent action taken by the Israeli Government greatly endangers negotiations and represents a clear attempt to prejudge their outcome. This seriously undermines the peace process as a whole and shatters confidence in the commitment made by the Israeli Government.

I must also refer to other equally illegal actions by the Israeli authorities in and around Jerusalem, including the continuing seizure and closure of the city in the face of the Palestinian people. Israeli digging in the vicinity of Al-Haram Al-Sharif has almost reached Al-Aqsa mosque and threatens its integrity and foundations, as do the repeated attacks and attempts by illegal settlers and religious fanatics to impose their presence on, and overtake, Al-Haram Al-Sharif.

We formally call upon the Security Council to take urgent measures to redress this grave situation and bring an end to the above-mentioned Israeli violations. We believe that the Council has the duty to order the Israeli authorities to desist from taking any further illegal measures and, specifically, to rescind the declared confiscation orders.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 42, 44, 84, 85 and 149 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations



General Assembly
Security Council

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A/50/169
S/1995/343
1 May 1995

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 114 of the preliminary list*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 27 April 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the Declaration on Violation of Human Rights and Freedoms of the Bosniac-Muslims in Sandžak and Other Parts of Serbia and Montenegro (A/50/138-S/1995/299, annex), transmitted to you by Mr. Sacirbey on 13 April 1995 and, upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia strongly rejects the accusations set out in the Declaration adopted by the Muslim Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the alleged aggression by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on Bosnia and Herzegovina, violations of human rights and genocide.

The positions set out in the Declaration are fully in line with the well-known policy of the radical wing within the Muslim leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They fit the fundamentalist concept of the "Islamic Declaration" written by Mr. Alija Izetbegović in which he, inter alia, stated that there can be neither peace nor coexistence between the Islamic religion and non-Islamic social and political institutions. In view of the content and the practice envisaged in the "Islamic Declaration", it is clear that Izetbegović advocates the Islamization of all Muslims in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the creation of a radical Islamic State.

* A/50/50.

That is essentially why the Bosnian Muslims refused the agreement on the cantonization of Bosnia and Herzegovina as presented by the former European Community mediator Ambassador José Cutileiro in 1992 and therefore why the radical Muslim leadership bears primary responsibility for the outbreak of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It has long been acknowledged that the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a case of "aggression of Serbia and Montenegro" but a civil war among the three constituent peoples. That has been stated, inter alia, by the President of the United States, William J. Clinton, the former French Foreign Minister, Roland Dumas, the former United States Secretary of State, James Baker, the former Co-Chairman of the International Conference on Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington, the former Italian Foreign Minister, Gianni de Michelis, and many others. Furthermore, it has been confirmed in the reports of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) that not a single soldier of the Army of Yugoslavia remained in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina after 19 May 1992.

Instead of expressing concern for the human rights violations in other States, the Muslim Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be more concerned with the status of human rights of Serbs, Croats and other non-Muslim members of the population within the territory under Muslim control in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Those rights have been grossly violated in that the society as a whole has been subjected to Islamization.

Under the pretext of concern for the human rights situation of the Islamized population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Muslim Parliament advocates the creation of a greater Muslim State in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In doing so, it deliberately ignores certain undisputed historical facts. Namely, in the past, the Ottoman Turk Empire encompassed not only the territories of three medieval Serb States (Zeta, Serbia and Bosnia) but also the territories of present-day Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece. The whole territory was divided in 365 administrative units (sandžaks). After liberation from Ottoman rule and the creation of independent States, such administrative units ceased to exist. Why would one of such units of the Ottoman empire - the so-called Novi Pazar Sandžak - be treated differently from the other 364? It cannot be claimed that in Raska (Sandžak) and parts of Montenegro live "Bosniacs" since those regions were never part of Bosnia. Such reasoning would imply that Bulgaria could lay claim to the Herzegovina sandžak, which during the Ottoman rule has been a part of the Rumelian vilayet, with a seat in Sofia. It is evident that the underlying cause for such positions by the Muslim Parliament is to infringe upon the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

It is well-known that in the territories of the former sandžaks the population that was Islamized was of non-Turkish origin. In all Balkan States that became independent after liberation from Ottoman rule, the Islamized population declared themselves to be nationals of those States with different religious affiliation.

The only exceptions in that regard were the Muslims in the former Yugoslav federal unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who were accorded the status of a nation by the regime of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. At the same time, that regime considered the citizens of Islamic faith in other federal units as members of the nations who live in those units. It is obvious that the Muslim Parliament deems that religious affiliation automatically implies a separate nationality. As a consequence, all previous claims that Bosnia and Herzegovina is constituted as a civic State, are no longer valid. The term "Bosniacs" was first introduced by the administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Benjamin Kalaj, during the Austro-Hungarian occupation of the country to indicate all the population in Bosnia regardless of their nationality. Presently, the Muslim Parliament is attempting to extend the use of the term to population outside Bosnia. True enough, the use of the term "Bosniacs" is "limited" only to the Islamized population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. For obvious reasons it fails to mention the Islamized population in other Balkan States.

It should be reiterated that there are no "Bosniacs" in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Therefore, there can be no parallels between the Islamized population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serbian people, which enjoyed the status of a constituent nation in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Consequently, it is unacceptable to condition the possibility of establishment of confederal ties between the Republic of Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with that between the Islamized population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Bosnian Muslims.

As for mutual recognition, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia seeks no recognition from the Bosnian Muslim Government, nor can it recognize that Government prior to the resolution of the Bosnian crisis, which presupposes the agreement of the three constituent peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina on a footing of equality.

The charges in the Declaration on the alleged human rights violations represent a part of an orchestrated campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which some other neighbour countries are also involved. The Muslim Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is hardly eligible to evaluate the human rights situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to invite other States to do the same. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its two federal units are constituted as civic and parliamentary States in which all citizens, regardless of their nationality, ethnic origin or religion, have been guaranteed all human rights in accordance with international law. Even given the unprecedented media campaign and the unjust sanctions against it, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has managed to ensure a high level of respect for, and protection of, human rights. In that context, all religions, including Islam, are accorded equal treatment.

The Muslim Parliament, on the other hand, deliberately ignores that a part of the Islamized population from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, guided by the fundamentalist ideas and encouraged by the Party of Democratic Action (SDA), has engaged in the war operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the side of the Muslim Government. They openly advocate forcible secession of Raska (Sandžak)

from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and even do not hesitate to resort to terrorism. As a result of that situation, the measures taken by the competent authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the perpetrators of such criminal acts cannot be portrayed as violations of human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 114 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
